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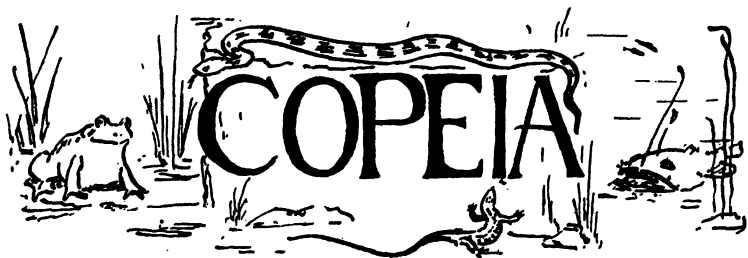
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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

BORNEO PERIOPHTHALMUS.

Travelling on the main branch of the delta of the Rejang River, northwest coast of Borneo, half way between the mouth of the river and the island of Sibü, which is at the beginning of the delta, July 17, 1912, at ten o'clock A. M., we reached the village of "Billitong" where we tied up to let the tide go down, which it did like a race-horse, while we slept. I purchased five cents worth of sugar at a Chinese store here and got some children to catch me nine or ten mudfishes or *Periophthalmus* at one cent each.

The falling tide had exposed perhaps 60 feet of mud-flat at the edge of the river. At the shoreward part of the flat among logs and sticks there were many *Periophthalmus*. Some were on the logs, others on the mud, others more or less hidden in the mud or pools of water left by the tide. When pursued they would run over the surface of the mud, sometimes sinking in so as to impede their progress. The fishes were very agile and slippery and the boys, floundering around in the mud, had great difficulty in catching them in their hands. The fishes seemed to have no definite idea of seeking safety in the river.

D. D. STREETER,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Mr. Streeter has presented to the American Museum of Natural History ten small gobioid fishes

obtained at this time bearing his field numbers 1159 to 1168. Six of these are *Periophthalmus* (*Periophthalmodon*) *schlosseri*, two *Boleophthalmus boddarti*, and two *Apocryptes borneensis*. Of the first named species one about two inches long has the spinous dorsal wanting; in two of the same size it is about XV; in one about two and a half inches long XV, with the first spinous ray noticeably produced; in two about three and a half inches XIII and XVI, the first spinous ray filamentous a distance equal to two-thirds of the head or more. The *Boleophthalmus* have about seven narrow oblique imperfect dark bands on the body, best defined posteriorly and dorsally, and conspicuous pale bluish spots on the body and dorsal fins.—*Ed.*]

FISH AS OWL FOOD.

On March 28, 1915, three horned owls (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) were hatched near East Patchogue, N. Y. Two of the young survived and I observed them until their flight. Their chief food was rabbits and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), with an occasional mouse and gray squirrel. The perch were spawning in a neighboring pond, and large schools of the fish in a sluggish state were collected in shallow water along the banks where the old owls could readily capture them. Great quantities of the scales in the nest, with an occasional fin, together with the strong fishy odor of the nest, left no doubt as to the identity of the fish.

FRANK OVERTON,
Patchogue, N. Y.

AN EXTENSION OF THE RECORDED RANGE OF THREE SPECIES OF FISHS IN NEW ENGLAND WATERS.

Scoliodon terrae-novae (Richardson). Of the range of this species, Garman, in *The Plagiostomia*